



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Yellow fever.

Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, March 7, as follows:

During the week ended March 5, 1904, there were 39 deaths from all causes in this city. Three of the deaths reported were from yellow fever.

One vessel cleared for Panama via other ports. This I cleared after examination as per cable instructions of February 20. There were on board a crew of 44 officers and men, 18 cabin and 10 steerage passengers; all told, 72.

During the month of February there were 276 deaths from all causes; 3 were from yellow fever. The mortality record of this month (February) compares favorably with that for the same period last year, during which time there were 411 deaths from all causes, of which 66 were from yellow fever.

Quarantine declared against Peru on account of plague.

[Telegram.]

GUAYAQUIL, March 31, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Guayaquil has declared rigid nonintercourse quarantine against Peru on account of plague. There are 28 cases reported at Lima.

GRUVER:

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, March 14, as follows:

Plague.

British India.—During the week ended February 13 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 9,186 cases of plague (and 6,919 deaths), of which 500 cases (444 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay, 77 cases (69 deaths) in the town and port of Karachi, and 4 cases (4 deaths) in Broach.

In Rangoon, according to a report dated February 19, another case of plague has occurred.

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta, during the two weeks from January 17 to 30, 49 persons died of cholera and 28 persons died of plague.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to bulletin No. 5, of the 22d of February, 7 cases of cholera have been registered in Bassra (with 7 deaths), and in the lazarette at Kermet-Ali 4 cases (2 deaths).